

Special Air Services Regiment.

According to sources familiar with the “Operation Lock” fiasco, KAS Enterprises Ltd. was prototypical of the SAS front companies, established in recent years, to conduct “plausibly deniable” clandestine operations. When Sir David Stirling died in 1990, KAS was purchased by Sir James Goldsmith. The SAS operators on the ground in southern Africa, working in tandem with some of South Africa’s own sanctioned assassins, like Craig Williamson and Ant White, the accused murderers of Sweden’s Prime Minister Olof Palme, didn’t miss a beat. Operation Lock was eventually exposed and shut down, but not until hundreds of political figures in Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa, the Seychelles Islands, and so on, were gunned down, and thousands more killed in the cross-fire, orchestrated by what came to be known as the mysterious “third force.”

Today, despite that exposé, the African continent is crawling with “private” mercenary armies, staffed by “former” SAS men, and South African “scouts,” operating under such corporate covers as Executive Outcomes and Defence Systems Ltd.

In this report, you will see that, while there still exists a wall of secrecy surrounding the “official” links of these security firms, they play an undeniable role in the British grand strategy of depopulating Africa, grabbing the continent’s raw materials wealth, and moving similarly to take over Ibero-America. And, despite the Official Secrecy, through two little-known but pivotal Crown agencies, unearthed by *EIR* investigators, we can now provide the paper trail, which leads directly to the monarchy and the Privy Council.



## Chatham House heralds Crown’s imperial revival

by Scott Thompson

On March 29, 1995, the Royal Institute for International Affairs (Chatham House), in association with Her Majesty’s government, sponsored a one-day conference, entitled “Britain in the World,” at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Center. The essence of the conference was summed up by commentator Dr. John Ashworth:

“I am afraid the British are getting more assertive because the 30- or 40-year political program which followed 1945, in which the British establishment, the political elite, set themselves the task of the orderly management of decline, has ended. We have had enough of that.”

Among the leading speakers at “Britain in the World” were: Prof. Sir Laurence Martin, director, the Royal Institute for International Affairs; former British Prime Minister John Major, Member of Parliament (MP), who had become ineffectual and was turned out of office by the monarchy and the Privy Council, of which Anthony Blair was a member-in-grooming; Sir Henry Kissinger, Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (KCMG), who had admitted in a May 10, 1982 Chatham House speech, entitled “Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy,” that he had served as a British agent within the Nixon and Ford administrations; Field Marshal Sir Peter Inge, Grand Cross of the Order of Bath (GCB), who was then Chief of the Defense Staff, Ministry of Defense; Gen. Sir Michael Rose, Knight Commander of the Order of Bath (KCB) and Commander of the British Empire (CBE); The Right Honorable The Baroness Chalker of Wallasey, then Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Minister of Overseas Development; Sir Crispin Tickell, Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George (GCMG) and Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (KCVO);

The Right Honorable Douglas Hurd, MP, then-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; and, His Royal Highness, Charles, The Prince of Wales.

### New strategies vs. the nation-state

The remarks at the conference by General Sir Rose, who recently retired as Adjutant General of the British Land Forces, were particularly revealing. Rose, a former commander of the Special Air Services, had just returned to Britain from a disastrous tour as head of the UN “blue helmet” force in Bosnia. In slightly veiled language, Rose called for the use of multinational “peacekeeping forces” as the instrument for dismantling the nation-state system:

“I think we are going to have to develop . . . a whole set of new doctrines, new concepts, and new strategies to try and deal with this new form of world disorder, based on ethnic, religious, and national differences. The United Nations has made a considerable start in doing that. . . .

“When I left my last job I suggested to the secretary general of the United Nations [then Boutros Boutros-Ghali] that a more efficient way of approaching these problems may be to use a regional military power, and subcontract the peacekeeping mission to that regional military power—in this case NATO. This would have all the advantages of a consistent coherent doctrine, an integrated C2, and a knowledge amongst the various peacekeepers which was absent when you have a Tower of Babel. He rejected this proposition out of hand. . . .

“We should possibly learn to work better with aid organizations . . . [i.e., especially non-governmental organizations] because very often those organizations see the military as the causes of all problems rather than the solutions to them. . . .

“All I would say in conclusion is that I think the wider forms of peacekeeping that we are embarked upon in the United Nations is something which has been thought about considerably—and I will now change my hat to my old hat as Commandant of the Staff College—we thought about it enormously long and hard in the various Staff Colleges around Europe and in America; we have run seminars for the last five years between the Frunze Academy, the Air Ecole de Guerre, Leavenworth, and Camberley, and there is a new form of doctrine developing and Britain has taken a lead in it.”

Field Marshal Sir Peter Inge pointed out that at the time of the conference, the United Kingdom alone was involved in five UN-sponsored peace support operations. He said: “The consequence is that more than 46,000 of our servicemen and women are deployed outside the U.K.; in the Falkland Islands [the Malvinas], Hongkong, Brunei, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Germany, the Middle East, the Caribbean.”

In fact, it was made clear at the conference that the Queen’s imperial forces were active in some 40 countries, although many of these troop dispositions remain classified.

# Crown Agents: the Queen’s managers

by Dean Andromidas

Crown Agents, officially known as Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administration, occupies a non-descript office block in Surrey, in the suburbs of London. According to its literature, Crown Agents is a not-for-profit, private corporation, which carries out mundane logistical and administrative sub-contract work for the British Overseas Development Administration, and various development agencies and foreign governments. This is typical British understatement—i.e., strategic deception.

Crown Agents is exactly what its name implies, an agent of Her Majesty the Queen. It was founded in 1833 as Crown Agents for the Colonies, and historically played a vital role in the creation and management of what British historians call the Third Empire.<sup>1</sup> While Lord Palmerston, Cecil Rhodes, Prince Edward Albert (“The Prince of the Isles”), and Lord Milner were providing the geopolitical theory and ideology to justify Britain’s global empire, Crown Agents ran the day-to-day affairs. Crown Agents printed the stamps and banknotes of the colonies; provided technical, engineering, and financial services; served as private bankers to the colonial monetary authorities, government officials, and heads of state; served as arms procurers, quartermasters, and paymasters for the colonial armies. In effect, Crown Agents *administered* the British Empire, which at one point in the nineteenth century, encompassed over 300 colonies and nominally “independent countries” allied to the British Crown.

According to its charter, Crown Agents is an “Emanation of the Crown.” This gives Crown Agents a status close to the monarchy, yet outside the official government structures of

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1. In A.W. Abbot (CMG, CBE), *A Short History of the Crown Agents and Their Office* (1959) (although printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode Limited, Her Majesty’s Printers at The Chiswick Press, it was only for private circulation), an unofficial history of Crown Agents, written by a former Crown Agent, the author talks of three distinct British empires. The First Empire, according to this account, began in the first half of the sixteenth century as a by-product of England’s wars with Spain, and lasted until the American Revolution, which left England in an extremely weakened position, both as a colonial and a European power. Nonetheless, the period between the end of the American Revolution and the end of the Napoleonic wars, is considered the era of the Second Empire, which included the consolidation of Canada and expansion in Asia and Australia. The Third Empire is dated by the founding of Crown Agents in 1833, and is marked by the expansion of the Empire throughout Africa and the Indian subcontinent. This is the empire of Cecil Rhodes, Lord Milner, etc.